United Nations S/2017/2*

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2017

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and paragraphs 5 to 8 of the note by the President of the Council dated 15 July 2016 (S/2016/619), and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of subsidiary bodies for the period ending 31 December 2017 as follows:

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

Chair:
Kairat Abdrakhmanov (Kazakhstan)

Vice-Chairs: Egypt and Japan

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities

Chair:
Kairat Abdrakhmanov (Kazakhstan)

Vice-Chairs: Russian Federation and Uruguay

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Chair:
Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt)

Vice-Chairs: Ethiopia, France and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

Chair:
Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt)

Vice-Chair: Kazakhstan

* Reissued for technical reasons on 5 January 2017.

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Chair:
Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt)

Vice-Chairs: Ukraine and Uruguay

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Chair:
Sacha Sergio Llorentty Solíz (Bolivia (Plurinational State of))

Vice-Chairs: Senegal, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

Chair:
Volodymyr Yelchenko (Ukraine)

Vice-Chairs: Italy and Senegal

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)

Chair:
Koro Bessho (Japan)

Vice-Chairs: Sweden and Ukraine

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Chair:
Sebastiano Cardi (Italy)

Vice-Chairs: Egypt and Ukraine

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

Chair:
Olof Skoog (Sweden)

Vice-Chair: Italy

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

Chair:
Kairat Abdrakhmanov (Kazakhstan)

Vice-Chairs: Russian Federation and Uruguay

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

Chair:
Elbio Rosselli (Uruguay)

Vice-Chair: Ethiopia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic

Chair:
Volodymyr Yelchenko (Ukraine)

Vice-Chair: Japan

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)

Chair:
Koro Bessho (Japan)

Vice-Chair: Ukraine

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan

Chair:
Fodé Seck (Senegal)

Vice-Chairs: Kazakhstan and Sweden

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Chair:
Fodé Seck (Senegal)

Vice-Chair: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

Chair:
Tekeda Alemu (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chair: Senegal

Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)

Chair:
Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt)

Vice-Chairs: Ethiopia, France and Russian Federation

Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

Chair:
Olof Skoog (Sweden)

Vice-Chair: Senegal

Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

Chair:
Koro Bessho (Japan)

Vice-Chair: Ukraine

Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

Chair:
Elbio Rosselli (Uruguay)

Vice-Chair: Italy

2. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 16 January 2016 (S/2016/44), and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to select the facilitator for the period ending 31 December 2017 as follows:

Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)

Facilitator:
Sebastiano Cardi (Italy)

United Nations S/2017/2/Rev.1

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 January 2017

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and paragraphs 5 to 8 of the note by the President of the Council dated 15 July 2016 (S/2016/619), and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of subsidiary bodies for the period ending 31 December 2017 as follows:

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Chair:
Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt)

Vice-Chairs: Ethiopia, France and Russian Federation

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

Chair:
Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt)

Vice-Chair: Kazakhstan

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Please recycle

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Chair:
Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt)

Vice-Chairs: Ukraine and Uruguay

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Chair:
Sacha Sergio Llorentty Soliz (Bolivia (Plurinational State of))

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Fodé Seck (Senegal)

Vice-Chairs: Kazakhstan and Sweden

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

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Vice-Chair: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

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Vice-Chair: Senegal

Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)

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Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt)

Vice-Chairs: Ethiopia, France and Russian Federation

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Chair:
Olof Skoog (Sweden)

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Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

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Elbio Rosselli (Uruguay)

Vice-Chair: Italy

2. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 16 January 2016 (S/2016/44), and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to select the facilitator for the period ending 31 December 2017 as follows:

Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)

Facilitator:
Sebastiano Cardi (Italy)

United Nations S/2017/3

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 January 2017
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 3 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period from 30 December 2016 to 2 January 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

17-00302 (E) 110117 120117

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 3 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (30 December 2016)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, two ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,079.

Over the past 24 hours, no ceasefire agreements have been signed with illegal armed groups.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed groups in Mu'addamiyat al-Shaykh in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Aleppo, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Over the past 24 hours, there were 12 reports of shelling by armed groups in Damascus governorate (6), Aleppo governorate (5) and Hama governorate (1).

In Damascus governorate, multiple-launch rocket systems, mortars and small arms were used to fire on Jawbar (twice) and Damascus city.

In Aleppo governorate, groups from the Jabhat Fath al-Sham (Nusrah Front) terrorist organization used multiple-launch rocket systems, mortars and small arms to fire on Shurfah and on the Ashrafiyah, Dahiyat al-Assad, Jam'iyat al-Zahra' and Jam'iyat al-Fayha' neighbourhoods in Aleppo city.

Terrorists shelled Jawbar, Qubtah and Hawsh Nasri in Damascus governorate; and Hama city in Hama governorate.

The Russian and Syrian air forces did not carry out any strikes against opposition armed groups which had announced that they would cease hostilities and had informed the Russian or American reconciliation centres of their location.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, three humanitarian operations have been carried out, during which the following humanitarian cargoes were delivered to civilians:

- Approximately 500 kg at the temporary accommodation facilities in the Azizi district of Aleppo city
- Approximately 700 kg at a school in the Mahmud Khuri district of Aleppo city
- Approximately 1 ton at a school in Hamdaniyah district, in the 3000 neighbourhood of Aleppo city

Centres providing hot meals and urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (31 December 2016)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, two ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,081.

Over the past 24 hours, no ceasefire agreements have been signed with armed groups.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed groups in Mu'addamiyat al-Shaykh in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Over the past 24 hours, there were 13 reports of shelling by armed groups in Damascus governorate (6), Aleppo governorate (5) and Hama governorate (1).

Mortars and small arms were used to fire on Nayrab in Aleppo governorate; and on Hama city in Hama governorate.

In Aleppo governorate, groups from the Jabhat Fath al-Sham (Nusrah Front) terrorist organization used mortars and small arms to fire on the Dahiyat al-Assad (twice), 1070 and 3000 neighbourhoods in Aleppo city and the area at elevation point 452.

In Damascus governorate, terrorists shelled Jawbar (six times).

The Russian and Syrian air forces did not carry out any strikes against opposition armed groups which had announced that they would cease hostilities and had informed the Russian or American reconciliation centres of their location.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, two humanitarian operations have been carried out:

- In the Sakhur-3 district of Aleppo city
- In the Takaniyat Al-Hasub temporary accommodation centre in the Bab Umar district of Homs city

Centres providing hot meals and urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians in Aleppo city.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (1 January 2017)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, three ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,084.

Over the past 24 hours, no ceasefire agreements have been signed with armed groups.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed groups in Mu'addamiyat al-Shaykh in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Aleppo, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Over the past 24 hours, there have been 21 reports of shelling by armed groups in Aleppo governorate (7), Damascus governorate (6), Ladhiqiyah governorate (5) and Hama governorate (3).

In Hama governorate, mortars and small arms were used to fire on Suran and Ma'an and on government troop positions to the west of Ma'an.

In Ladhiqiyah governorate, there was firing on the positions of border troops of the Syrian Arab Republic, the eastern outskirts of Barisha and the positions of the Syrian army to the east of Kansaki.

In Aleppo governorate, groups from the Jabhat Fath al-Sham (Nusrah Front) terrorist organization used mortars and small arms to fire on the Binyamin (twice), Ansari and Layramun neighbourhoods, on the Hikmah School in Aleppo city and also on Zahra' and Shurfah.

In Damascus governorate, terrorists shelled Jawbar, Qubtah, Hawsh Kharabu, Hawsh Nasri and Hawsh al-Shalq.

The Russian and Syrian air forces did not carry out any strikes against opposition armed groups which had announced that they would cease hostilities and had informed the Russian or American reconciliation centres of their location.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, two humanitarian operations have been carried out:

- In the Shaykh Maqsud district in Aleppo city
- In Sa'sa' in Damascus governorate

Centres providing hot meals and urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians in Aleppo city.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (2 January 2017)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, two ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,086.

Over the past 24 hours, no ceasefire agreements have been signed with armed groups.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed groups in Mu'addamiyat al-Shaykh in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Over the past 24 hours, there were 34 reports of shelling by armed groups in Damascus governorate (16), Ladhiqiyah governorate (7) Aleppo governorate (6) and Hama governorate (5).

In Damascus governorate, multiple-launch rocket systems, heavy machine guns, mortars and small arms were used to fire on Ard al-Saqiya, Barzah, Jawbar, Jawr al-Basha, Hatitat al-Jarash, Hawsh al-Khayyat Hawsh al-Faddaliyah and Qadsayya.

In Ladhiqiyah governorate there was firing on government troop positions near the area at elevation point 962 and on Ayn al-Asharah, Khawr and Qara Jaghiz; and in Hama governorate on Muhradah, Suran, Kawkab, Hama an Khattab.

In Aleppo governorate, groups from the Jabhat Fath al-Sham (Nusrah Front) terrorist organization used multiple-launch rocket systems, heavy machine guns, mortars and small arms to fire on the Ashrafiyah, Jam'iyat al-Zahra', Dahiyat al-Assad, Layramun, 1070 and 3000 neighbourhoods in Aleppo city.

Terrorists shelled Jawbar (three times), Irbin, Qabun, Qubtah, Hawsh Nasri and Hawsh al-Faddaliyah in Damascus governorate; and Shir al-Dab'ah and government troop positions in the areas at elevation points 428.5 and 409.5 in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The Russian and Syrian air forces did not carry out any strikes against opposition armed groups which had announced that they would cease hostilities and had informed the Russian or American reconciliation centres of their location.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, two humanitarian operations have been carried out, during which approximately one ton of humanitarian cargo was delivered to civilians:

- At the Baytar temporary accommodation centre for civilians (Zahra' district of Homs city)

• At Sulayman al-Khatir School (Ansari district of Aleppo city)

Centres providing hot meals and urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians in Aleppo city.

United Nations S/2017/4

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 January 2017

Original: English

Identical letters dated 4 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to attach herewith detailed information in tables about the damages and human and financial losses incurred on public and private properties, including utilities, in the Syrian Arab Republic as a result of the systematic and continuous destruction of property by terrorist armed groups, as well as damages done to infrastructure from the beginning of the crisis until the end of August 2016. I also enclose tables and statistics on what has been accomplished in terms of compensating Syrian citizens for damages done to their properties, as a result of the same property-destruction policy of those terrorist armed groups, up to September 2016 (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mounzer **Mounzer**
Chargé d'affaires a.i

17-00444 (E) 160117 170117

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 4 January 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

General direct and indirect losses suffered by ministries and their agencies from the beginning of the crisis until the end of August 2016

Total book value of direct material damage (Syrian pounds)	*Total value of indirect losses (Syrian pounds)*	*Total damage to individuals/ administrative staff*		
		Deaths	Wounded	Abducted
5 787 868 240 734	23 430 387 774 000	8 285	12 510	2 047

Damage to buildings (economic and service) and vehicles at ministries and their agencies from the beginning of the crisis

Number of damaged buildings	*Technical condition of the damaged buildings*	*Number of damaged and stolen vehicles*
25 543 buildings and 1 194 heritage sites	Partial and whole damage	31 767

Figures on compensation paid for damage from the beginning of the crisis to September 2016 (in Syrian pounds)

Number of claims submitted	*Number of open claims*	*Compensation due according to the rules*	*Number of claims paid*	*Amount paid*	*Percentage paid*
199 395	86 839	28 835 237 984	50 974	15 654 828 931	59

General direct and indirect losses suffered by ministries and their agencies

Ministry	*Total book value of direct material damage (Syrian pounds)*	*Total value of indirect losses*	*Deaths*	*Wounded*	*Abducted*	*Last updated*
Presidency of the Council of Ministers	564 303 253	–	10	53	–	31 March 2014
Ministry of Presidential Affairs	63 614 734 000	–	11	9	3	12 January 2014
Ministry of Tourism	7 379 693 000	4 750 000 000 000	12	8	3	30 June 2016
Ministry of Environment (central)	4 350 000	–	2	–	–	31 December 2015
Ministry of Interior	415 039 000	–	2 795	7 690	1 093	30 June 2016
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	38 443 000	–	2	3	5	31 December 2015
Ministry of Education (central)	15 694 050 000	30 076 800 000	471	37	31	30 June 2016
Ministry of Justice	3 597 624 000	50 000 000	31	3	14	30 June 2016
Ministry of Health	24 904 843 000	18 894 147 000	202	142	36	31 December 2015
Ministry of Religious Endowments	2 554 609 000	–	57	2	54	30 June 2016
Ministry of Culture	557 147 600	76 450 000	15	7	6	30 June 2016
Ministry of Electricity	202 317 980 000	2 364 000 000 000	288	219	47	30 June 2016
Ministry of Defence	45 570 186 474	45 867 770 000	1 421	1 948	118	30 June 2015
Ministry of Communication	22 864 567 000	35 570 449 000	151	83	30	31 August 2016
Ministry of Industry	266 634 766 000	279 979 801 000	256	213	72	31 March 2016
Ministry of Transportation	168 555 620 357	34 032 266 000	155	41	19	31 March 2016
Ministry of Oil	4 052 088 497 000	22 575 993 826 000	177	155	117	30 June 2016
Ministry of Finance	550 984 497 000	1 071 020 580 000	174	34	7	30 June 2016
Ministry of Economy	4 844 399 000	6 884 911 000	6	6	1	30 June 2016
Ministry of Domestic Trade	59 385 767 000	2 460 839 000	197	93	61	30 June 2016
Ministry of Water Resources	31 010 413 000	85 043 456 000	260	70	74	31 March 2016
Ministry of Agriculture	59 856 532 000	862 258 559 000	354	99	39	31 August 2016
Ministry of Housing	5 148 558 500	88 630 050 000	6	–	–	31 March 2016
Ministry of Public Works	23 624 073 000	67 231 819 000	117	58	41	31 March 2016
Ministry of Local Administration	191 946 500 000	411 483 931 000	876	1 361	135	31 March 2016
Ministry of Information	4 524 564 550	3 100 000 000	34	13	11	31 March 2016
Social affairs	958 805 000	19 170 000	16	4	6	30 June 2016
Ministry of Labour	87 670 000	–	7	2	8	30 June 2016
Ministry of Higher Education	3 363 460 000	109 251 000	182	157	16	30 June 2016
Total	**5 787 868 240 734**	**32 430 387 774 000**	**8 285**	**12 510**	**2 047**	**From the beginning of the crisis until the above date**

Damage to buildings (economic and service) and vehicles at ministries and their public agencies from the beginning of the crisis to 30 June 2016

Ministry	*Number of damaged buildings*	*Technical condition of the damaged buildings*	*Number of damaged vehicles*
Presidency of the Council of Ministers	24	Partial damage	–
Ministry of Presidential Affairs	9	Partial damage	14 vehicles (9 totally damaged and 5 with partial damage)
Ministry of the Environment	6	Partial damage	14 vehicles
Ministry of Education	10,438 schools and 216 administrative buildings	1,039 partially damaged schools, 331 totally damaged schools, 8,863 inaccessible schools, 216 partially damaged educational buildings and complexes and 205 shelter schools	150 (65 private cars, 7 motorcycles, 52 minibuses, 16 trucks and 10 buses)
Ministry of Public Works	285	249 partially damaged, 36 totally damaged	5 611
Ministry of Industry	188	105 partially damaged, 83 totally damaged	1 047
Ministry of Culture	12 buildings, 1,194 sites	Partially damaged	32 (1 motorcycle, 29 private cars, 2 microbuses)
Ministry of Higher Education	93	15 totally damaged, 78 partially damaged	107 (94 stolen and 13 sabotaged)
Ministry of Electricity	381	308 partially damaged, 73 totally damaged	1,310 (81 private cars stolen, 19 damaged; 77 buses and microbuses damaged; 130 field vehicles stolen, 18 damaged; 340 pick-up trucks stolen, 123 damaged; 94 cranes stolen, 59 damaged; 269 bicycles stolen, 42 damaged; 2 fire trucks, 9 agricultural tractors and 16 trucks damaged)
Ministry of Religious Endowments	982 (891 mosques and 91 endowments)	954 partially damaged, 28 totally damaged	26 stolen/destroyed
Ministry of Finance	309	264 partially damaged, 45 totally damaged	303 stolen/damaged
Ministry of Tourism	59	54 partially damaged, 5 totally damaged	38 cars damaged (25 private cars, 7 microbuses, 1 field vehicle, 1 pick-up truck, 4 motorcycles)
Ministry of Domestic Trade	399	182 partially damaged buildings, 145 totally damaged, and 72 outside control	573 (88 private cars, 43 microbuses, and 442 trucks)
Ministry of Economy and Trade	46	6 totally damaged, 40 partially damaged	64 (39 cars, 22 microbuses, 3 motorcycles)
Ministry of Information	43	32 partially damaged, 11 totally damaged	70 damaged

Ministry	*Number of damaged buildings*	*Technical condition of the damaged buildings*	*Number of damaged vehicles*
Ministry of Local Administration	5 429	834 totally damaged, 4,595 partially damaged	4,941 (2,558 stolen, 1,886 partially damaged, 497 totally damaged)
Ministry of Transportation	194	158 partially damaged, 36 totally damaged	457 (165 pick-ups, 142 buses and microbuses, 28 trucks, 7 ambulances, 3 fire trucks, 41 supply vehicles, 2 trailers, 15 tank vehicles and 54 bicycles)
Ministry of Communications	560	521 partially damaged, 36 totally damaged	1,097 stolen/damaged
Ministry of Defence	643	55 totally damaged, 588 partially damaged	1,921 (149 private cars, 1,628 heavy service vehicles, 76 buses, and 68 microbuses)
Ministry of Water Resources	676	565 partially damaged, 111 totally damaged	2,531 vehicles damaged and stolen (2,136 stolen and 395 damaged)
Ministry of Justice	96	95 partially damaged, and 1 totally damaged	44 vehicles stolen/destroyed
Total	**25,543 and 1,194 heritage sites**	**Partial and total damage**	**31,767 damaged and stolen vehicles**

Governorate	*Number of claims for full compensation submitted to date to the Sub-Commission on Damages*	*Number of claims for compensation which have been physically inspected to date*	*Value of outstanding compensation in accordance with recognized rules and ratios (Syrian pounds)*	*Number of claims paid to date*	*Value paid to date as compensation for personal damages (Syrian pounds)*	*Percentage paid*
Damascus	24 965	9 926	2 549 336 716	8 417	1 375 700 000	84.8
Rif Dimashq	60 603	6 906	180 672 735	5 315	1 321 588 911	77
Qunaytirah	2 739	1 841	342 129 860	1 707	290 800 860	92.7
Dar'a	9 488	6 185	2 331 415 450	3 840	1 536 904 000	62.1
Suwayda'	446	173	34 850 596	40	3 530 407	23.1
Homs	24 615	6 398	1 787 779 977	3 515	693 305 620	54.9
Hama	25 979	25 979	14 349 341 656	12 476	6 704 456 120	48
Aleppo	17 798	14 326	2 312 195 238	8 803	1 378 642 369	61.4
Ladhiqiyah	14 100	4 800	1 409 363 000	3 330	1 434 221 000	69.4
Dayr al-Zawr	8 000	683	112 239 408	304	47 916 469	44.5
Tartus	1 125	1 122	60 970 000	202	10 172 000	18
Idlib	9 537	8 500	1 738 843 348	3 025	857 591 175	35.6
Total	**199 395**	**86 839**	**28 835 237 984**	**50 974**	**15 654 828 931**	**58.7**

United Nations S/2017/5

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 January 2017

Original: English

Letter dated 14 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write to you with reference to the letters from the representative of the Syrian regime dated 10, 19 and 31 October and 15 November 2016, as well as to several others to the same effect.

While we do not wish to dignify the nonsensical allegations included therein with a response, we refute them in their entirety.

I would like to renew the expectation of Turkey that those responsible for the use of chemical weapons in Syria will be held accountable for their heinous crimes and, in view of the findings and conclusions of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism in its third and fourth reports, that the Security Council will take measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the Syrian regime, as stated in its resolutions 2118 (2013), 2209 (2015) and 2235 (2015).

I would appreciate it if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Feridun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative

17-00087 (E) 050117

Please recycle

United Nations S/2017/6

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 January 2017

Original: English

Letter dated 4 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you the concept note for the ministerial-level open debate of the Security Council on conflict prevention and sustaining peace that will be held on 10 January 2017 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Olof **Skoog**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

16-23014 (E) 050117

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Annex to the letter dated 4 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Concept note for the open debate of the Security Council to be held on 10 January 2017 on the subject "Conflict prevention and sustaining peace"

Introduction

A new Secretary-General is taking office at a time when the United Nations is faced with a multitude of complex challenges to peace and security. The need for a United Nations that can fully deliver on the promise of its Charter to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" is perhaps greater than ever.

Over the past few years, there has been a strong call at the United Nations for a renewed emphasis on conflict prevention and sustaining peace. The reviews carried out in 2015 on the peace and security architecture and recent resolutions have underscored the urgent need to put prevention at the core of the Organization's work, in accordance with the Charter. The Secretary-General has identified a "surge in diplomacy for peace" as a priority of his term in office.

Sweden will hold a ministerial-level open debate of the Security Council on 10 January 2017 on conflict prevention and sustaining peace. This debate will provide a platform for setting out how best to place the maintenance of peace at the heart of United Nations engagement and to discuss ways to improve the collective ability to maintain peace and security. The debate will offer the Secretary-General the opportunity to set out his vision for a renewed emphasis on prevention, and Member States will be able to discuss how the Council can best support the sustaining peace agenda.

While effective prevention must draw upon and be a priority for all entities across all pillars of the United Nations system, a close and proactive working relationship between the Secretary-General and the Security Council is at the heart of the Organization's ability to take early action and facilitate peaceful solutions. The tools are available in the Charter, specifically Chapter VI. What is needed is a new political consensus in support of prevention and a commitment to policies and actions that prevent conflicts before they begin.

Context: a renewed call for conflict prevention at the United Nations

The determination to "take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace" is enshrined in the Charter. Today, the world is seeing more and increasingly complex violent conflicts than it has seen in many decades, leaving in their wake unprecedented levels of displacement and human suffering. The United Nations is currently facing the largest number of simultaneous security and humanitarian crises since its establishment. Notwithstanding its mandate to prevent the outbreak of conflict and engage at an early stage to prevent escalation, the scale of the current challenges has resulted in a Security Council that is seized primarily with addressing the crises of the day rather than preventing the conflicts of tomorrow. In recent deliberations, the Council has recognized that the

tools in the Charter, "which can be used for conflict prevention, have not been fully utilized" (resolution 2171 (2014)) and expressed its "determination to pursue the objective of prevention of armed conflict as an integral part of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security" (ibid.).

A central finding of all the reviews of the peace and security architecture of the United Nations was the need for a greater focus on prevention across all stages of conflicts. In its report (A/70/95-S/2015/446), the High-level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations emphasized the primacy of politics, noting that "lasting peace is achieved not through military and technical engagements, but through political solutions". One of three fundamental changes highlighted in the subsequent implementation report of the Secretary-General (A/70/357-S/2015/682) was the need to prioritize prevention and mediation in order to break the cycle of responding too late and too expansively. In the global study on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), it was noted that "prevention of conflict must be the priority, not the use of force". In addition, the need for both short-term preventive measures and measures to address the root causes and structural drivers of conflict was stressed in the report. The need for a more comprehensive approach and systematic preventive measures to address the drivers of violent extremism is also captured in the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.

In his report for the World Humanitarian Summit (A/70/709), the Secretary-General presented "political leadership to prevent and end conflicts" as a core responsibility, emphasizing that "an end to human suffering requires political solutions, unity of purpose and sustained leadership and investment in peaceful and inclusive societies".

The underresourcing of conflict prevention has been recognized in a range of studies. While the international community invests heavily in responding to crisis through peacekeeping operations and humanitarian response, it spends only a fraction of that amount on prevention. Increased investments in prevention could prevent conflict from occurring in the first place, saving lives and money and protecting development gains.

The sustaining peace resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly (resolutions 2282 (2016) and 70/262, respectively) represent a normative and conceptual shift at the United Nations. By endorsing the new concept of "sustaining peace", the Council and the Assembly call for a long-term, comprehensive approach to sustaining peace to be brought forward in all United Nations engagements before, during and after conflict and emphasize the need for the United Nations to move from a linear approach to addressing conflict to a continuous, cross-pillar and cross-sectoral approach to prevention. In these resolutions, "sustaining peace" means "activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation, and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development". The agenda shifts the focus to a more proactive, inclusive, nationally owned and nationally driven strategy to prevent the outbreak of violent conflict.

The sustaining peace framework shares commonalities with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Both contain an emphasis on national ownership,

universality, inclusivity, people-centred and transformative approaches and a call for coherent implementation across the three United Nations pillars of human rights, peace and security and development. The Secretary-General acknowledged the interlinkages between the root causes of conflict, poverty, inequality, human rights violations and environmental destruction in his vision statement, commenting that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is a "key prevention tool".

In addition to the use of Chapter VI tools for prevention, several of the reviews of United Nations peace and security present arguments for systemic tools to deal with transnational risks, including trafficking in person, the narcotics trade and arms smuggling and the effects of climate change. Enhanced capacity to analyse risks and better linking of existing tools would improve the capability of the Security Council and the United Nations system as a whole to prevent armed conflict. The reviews also contain proposals for the greater use of structural prevention tools to respond to broad and overarching prevention challenges, such as investing in institutional capacity-building, security sector reform and good governance. The reviews also contain recommendations for deeper partnerships with regional and subregional organizations in conflict prevention efforts.

Taken together, there is therefore a strong convergence on the need for a collective political and financial recommitment to prevention and for renewed efforts to make conflict prevention central to the work across the United Nations system. Responding to this need would strengthen the ability of the United Nations to deliver on its original vision and primary responsibility of saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war.

Objectives of the debate and issues to be addressed

A number of normative developments over the past two years have generated momentum for greater prevention efforts across the Organization. With incoming new Secretary-General who has highlighted prevention as one of his priorities, these normative developments could lead to a real shift in how the United Nations addresses peace and security challenges. The open debate will help to identify challenges to more effective preventive action and propose steps to overcome them. The aim is a more proactive form of cooperation between the Security Council and the Secretary-General, with a view to enabling more strategic responses.

At the open debate, the Secretary-General will have the opportunity to outline his vision for prioritizing prevention and how he would like to cooperate with the Security Council in this endeavour. Council members will have the opportunity to provide political support for the vision of the Secretary-General and express their commitment to using the prevention tools available to the Council.

To help to guide the debate, Member States are encouraged to consider the following questions:

(a) What steps should be taken to ensure more effective conflict prevention by the Security Council and across the wider United Nations system?

(b) Which operational, systemic and structural prevention tools are available to the Council and how can it better use them in preventing conflict and sustaining peace?

(c) What can be done to enhance the working relationship between the Council and the Secretary-General to increase the focus on prevention?

(d) How can the Council and Member States provide the political leadership necessary to fully capitalize on the opportunities for preventive action and to take forward the sustaining peace agenda?

United Nations S/2017/7

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 January 2017

Original: English

Letter dated 5 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Sudan wishes to have retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized item 56 in paragraph 3 of the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/2017/10), namely, the item entitled "Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General" (S/3963).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Omer Dahab Fadl **Mohamed**
Permanent Representative

17-00200 (E) 090117

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United Nations S/2017/8

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 January 2017
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 5 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 3-5 January 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

17-00544 (E) 160117 160117

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Annex to the letter dated 5 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (3 January 2017)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, two ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,086.

Over the past 24 hours, no ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with armed groups.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed groups in Mu'addamiyat al-Shaykh in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

From 00:00 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis. The following armed opposition units joined the ceasefire: Faylaq al-Sham, Front for the People of the Levant (Army of Mujahidin, Revolutionaries of the Levant), Sultan Murad Brigade, Idlib Army, Hawks of the Levant, Rahman Corps, Levant Front, Fa'istaqim group, Jaysh al-Izzah, Victory Army, First Coastal Division, Army of Islam and Martyrs of Islam Brigade.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement reported 27 violations in the following governorates: 8 in Hama, 7 in Aleppo, 7 in Ladhiqiyah and 5 in Damascus.

The Turkish representative office reported 18 violations in the following governorates: 7 in Aleppo, 6 in Damascus, 2 in Idlib, 2 in Homs and 1 in Dar'a.

Investigations are being conducted into all cases of violations and all possible measures are being taken to prevent similar events from occurring.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours no humanitarian operations have been carried out.

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians of Aleppo city.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (4 January 2017)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, three ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Marj Ma'irban and Salaghu (Ladhiqiyah governorate) and Khan al-Shih (Damascus governorate).

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,091.

The reconciliation process in the Syrian Arab Republic continues to advance steadily, in accordance with the agreements reached.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of illegal armed groups in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

From 00:00 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis.

The following armed opposition units joined the ceasefire: Faylaq al-Sham, Front for the People of the Levant (Army of Mujahidin, Revolutionaries of the Levant), Sultan Murad Brigade, Idlib Army, Hawks of the Levant, Rahman Corps, Levant Front, Fa'istaqim group, Jaysh al-Izzah, Victory Army, First Coastal Division, Army of Islam and Martyrs of Islam Brigade.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement reported 12 violations in the following governorates: 5 in Ladhiqiyah, 4 in Hama and 3 in Damascus.

The Turkish representative office reported 27 violations in the following governorates: 9 in Idlib, 5 in Damascus, 4 in Hama, 3 in Aleppo, 3 in Homs, 2 in Dar'a and 1 in Qunaytirah.

Investigations are being conducted into all cases of violations and all possible measures are being taken to prevent similar events from occurring.

As a result of targeted efforts, there have been fewer violations of the ceasefire regime by both of the opposing sides and trust between them has increased.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours four humanitarian operations have been carried out, during which the following humanitarian cargoes were delivered to civilians:

- Approximately 1 ton to schools of the Hamdaniyah-4 and 3000 neighbourhoods of Aleppo city
- Approximately 1 ton to the Azizi district of Aleppo city

- Approximately 2 tons to the Sakhur-3 district of Aleppo city
- Approximately 5.5 tons, including the preparation and supply of hot food, to the temporary accommodation camp for civilians of Jibrin near Nayrab airbase in Aleppo city

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians of Aleppo city.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (5 January 2017)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 1,091.

The reconciliation process in the Syrian Arab Republic continues to advance steadily, in accordance with the agreements reached.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of illegal armed groups in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

From 00:00 hours on 30 December 2016, a ceasefire came into force in accordance with the consolidated agreement on a comprehensive resolution of the Syrian crisis. The following armed opposition units joined the ceasefire: Faylaq al-Sham, Front for the People of the Levant (Army of Mujahidin, Revolutionaries of the Levant), Sultan Murad Brigade, Idlib Army, Hawks of the Levant, Rahman Corps, Levant Front, Fa'istaqim group, Jaysh al-Izzah, Victory Army, First Coastal Division, Army of Islam and Martyrs of Islam Brigade.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the consolidated agreement reported 15 violations in the following governorates: 5 in Hama, 5 in Damascus, 3 in Ladhiqiyah and 2 in Aleppo.

The Turkish representative office reported 13 violations in the following governorates: 4 in Hama, 3 in Idlib, 3 in Damascus, 1 in Aleppo, 1 in Ladhiqiyah and 1 in Dar'a.

Investigations are being conducted into all cases of violations and all possible measures are being taken to prevent similar events from occurring.

As a result of targeted efforts, there have been fewer violations of the ceasefire regime by both of the opposing sides and trust between them has increased.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours four humanitarian operations have been carried out, during which the following humanitarian cargoes were delivered to civilians:

- Approximately 3 tons to the temporary accommodation camp in Shaykh Maqsud in Aleppo city
- 1 ton to the Ansari and Ard-al-Sabah districts of Aleppo city
- Approximately 2 tons to the Bani Zayd district of Aleppo city

- New Year gifts were given to children at the Zuhur al-Rabi kindergarten and the Fallen Hero Sulayman Ibrahim school in Ruwaymiyah, Ladhiqiyah governorate

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians of Aleppo city.

United Nations S/2017/9

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 January 2017

Original: English

Letter dated 4 January 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to report that the Government of Pakistan would like to see the following items retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized:

(a) The India-Pakistan question;

(b) The Hyderabad question;

(c) The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Maleeha **Lodhi**

17-00265 (E) 100117

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United Nations S/2017/10

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2017

Original: English

Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

1. Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and the note by the President of the Security Council dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the list of items of which the Security Council is currently seized. The last full list of items of which the Council is seized, and which have been considered by the Council at a formal meeting since 1 January 2013 (S/2016/10/Add.49), was issued on 5 December 2016. The last weekly addendum (S/2016/10/Add.52) covered developments up to 24 December 2016.

2. The following list sets out the items of which the Security Council is currently seized and which have been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016. The list indicates the date on which each item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the date of the most recent formal Council meeting held on that item.

1. Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (6 September 1946; 20 October 2015).
2. The situation in Cyprus (27 December 1963; 26 July 2016).
3. The situation in the Middle East (24 October 1967; 31 December 2016).
4. The situation concerning Western Sahara (20 October 1975; 29 April 2016).
5. United Nations peacekeeping operations (30 May 1990; 10 November 2016).
6. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (2 August 1990; 27 June 2013).
7. The situation in Liberia (22 January 1991; 23 December 2016).
8. The situation in Somalia (17 March 1992; 10 November 2016).
9. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (9 September 1992; 8 November 2016).
10. The question concerning Haiti (16 June 1993; 13 October 2016).
11. The situation in Burundi (25 October 1993; 29 July 2016).

16-23095 (E) 030117

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12. The situation in Afghanistan (24 January 1994; 19 December 2016).

13. The situation in Sierra Leone (27 November 1995; 26 March 2014).

14. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (29 February 1996; 19 December 2016).

15. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (29 February 1996; 8 December 2016).

16. The situation in the Great Lakes region (1 November 1996; 2 November 2016).

17. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (29 May 1997; 5 December 2016).

18. The situation in the Central African Republic (6 August 1997; 16 November 2016).

19. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) (31 March 1998; 16 November 2016).

20. Children and armed conflict (29 June 1998; 2 August 2016).

21. The situation in Guinea-Bissau (6 November 1998; 30 August 2016).

22. Protection of civilians in armed conflict (12 February 1999; 28 September 2016).

23. Small arms (24 September 1999; 22 May 2015).

24. General issues relating to sanctions (17 April 2000; 11 February 2016).

25. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question (3 October 2000; 23 December 2016).

26. Women and peace and security (24 October 2000; 25 October 2016).

27. Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice (31 October 2000; 26 October 2016).

28. Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (21 January 2001; 29 February 2016).

29. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (10 September 2001; 13 December 2016).

30. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (12 September 2001; 12 December 2016).

31. Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council (18 December 2002; 19 December 2016).

32. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire (20 December 2002; 28 April 2016).

33. Security Council mission (18 June 2003; 23 November 2016).

34. The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security (24 September 2003; 21 February 2014).

35. Central African region (24 November 2003; 7 December 2016).

36. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (22 April 2004; 15 December 2016).

37. Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (11 June 2004; 23 December 2016).

38. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace (26 May 2005; 28 July 2016).[1]

39. The situation concerning Iraq (31 May 2005; 30 December 2016).

40. Threats to international peace and security (14 September 2005; 19 December 2014).

41. Non-proliferation (29 March 2006; 18 July 2016).

42. Peace consolidation in West Africa (9 August 2006; 21 December 2016).

43. Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea (14 October 2006; 30 November 2016).

44. Maintenance of international peace and security (25 June 2007; 20 December 2016).

45. Peace and security in Africa (25 September 2007; 27 July 2016).

46. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security (6 November 2007; 18 November 2016).

47. Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) (27 August 2008; 31 August 2016).

48. The situation in Libya (22 February 2011; 13 December 2016).

49. The situation in Mali (4 April 2012; 3 November 2016).

50. Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136) (28 February 2014; 28 April 2016).

51. Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264) (13 April 2014; 17 February 2015).

52. The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (22 December 2014; 9 December 2016).

[1] Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 21 June 2016 (S/2016/560), as from 22 June 2016 the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to peacebuilding and post-conflict peacebuilding under the agenda item entitled "Post-conflict peacebuilding" was subsumed under the item entitled "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace".

53. Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53) (25 January 2016; 21 September 2016).

3. The following list sets out those items which were identified in the summary statement for 2016 (S/2016/10 and Add.1-52) as matters of which the Security Council was seized and which have not been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the three-year period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016. The list indicates the date on which each item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the date of the most recent formal Council meeting held on that item.

54. The India-Pakistan question (6 January 1948; 5 November 1965).

55. The Hyderabad question (16 September 1948; 24 May 1949).

56. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (21 February 1958; 21 February 1958).

57. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (18 July 1960; 5 January 1961).

58. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (4 January 1961; 5 January 1961).

59. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (4 December 1971; 27 December 1971).

60. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (9 December 1971; 9 December 1971).

61. Complaint by Cuba (17 September 1973; 18 September 1973).

62. The situation between Iran and Iraq (26 September 1980; 31 January 1991).

63. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (2 October 1985; 4 October 1985).

64. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (21 April 1988; 25 April 1988).

65. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (9 February 1990; 9 February 1990).

66. The situation in Georgia (8 October 1992; 15 June 2009).

67. Briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (10 November 2000; 8 January 2009).

68. The situation in Myanmar (15 September 2006; 13 July 2009).

4. Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the members of the Security Council have carried out a review of items on the list of matters of which the Council is seized. Also pursuant to the note by the President, items 54 to 68 above are subject to deletion in 2017 because they have not been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the three-year period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016.

5. Pursuant to the procedure set out in the note by the President, the items identified in paragraph 4 above will be deleted unless a Member State notifies the President of the Security Council by 28 February 2017 that it wishes an item subject to deletion to remain on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, in which case such item will remain on the list for one year, unless the Council decides otherwise. The deletion of an item does not imply that such an item cannot be taken up by the Council as and when it deems necessary in the future.

6. The first addendum to this summary statement issued in February 2017 will contain a full, updated list of items of which the Security Council is seized, indicating those items considered by the Council at a formal meeting since 1 January 2013. Thereafter, the first addendum of each month to this summary statement will contain a full, updated list of items of which the Council is seized, indicating those items considered at a formal meeting since 1 January 2014. In intervening weeks, the Secretary-General, in fulfilment of his responsibility under rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, will issue a weekly addendum to the summary statement listing only those items on which further action was taken by the Council during the previous week or indicating that there was no change during that period.

7. The first addendum issued in March 2017 will indicate those items identified in paragraph 4 above as subject to deletion and which, at the request of a Member State, the Security Council has decided to retain for one year, and will also indicate those items identified in paragraph 4 which, in the absence of such a decision by the Council, have been deleted from the list.

United Nations S/2017/10/Corr.1

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 January 2017

Original: English

Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Corrigendum

Paragraph 2

Delete

6. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (2 August 1990; 27 June 2013).

Paragraph 3

After item 64 *insert*

65. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (2 August 1990; 27 June 2013).

Paragraph 4

For the existing text *substitute*

4. Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the members of the Security Council have carried out a review of items on the list of matters of which the Council is seized. Also pursuant to the note by the President, items 53 to 68 above are subject to deletion in 2017 because they have not been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the three-year period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016.

17-01317 (E) 300117

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United Nations S/2017/10/Add.1

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 January 2017

Original: English

Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2017 is contained in document S/2017/10.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 7 January 2017. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (29 May 1997; 4 January 2017)

7856th meeting, held on 4 January 2017.

17-00341 (E) 110117

Please recycle

United Nations S/2017/10/Add.2

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 January 2017

Original: English

Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2017 is contained in document S/2017/10.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 14 January 2017. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

Maintenance of international peace and security (25 June 2007; 10 January 2017)

7857th meeting, held on 10 January 2017.

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (29 May 1997; 11 January 2017)

7858th meeting, held on 11 January 2017.

Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53) (25 January 2016; 11 January 2017).

7859th meeting, held on 11 January 2017.

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (11 June 2004; 12 January 2017).

7860th meeting, held on 12 January 2017.

Peace and security in Africa (25 September 2007; 12 January 2017)

7861st meeting, held on 12 January 2017.

Peace consolidation in West Africa (9 August 2006; 13 January 2017)

7862nd meeting, held on 13 January 2017.

17-00725 (E) 190117

Please recycle

United Nations S/2017/10/Add.3

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 January 2017

Original: English

Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2017 is contained in document S/2017/10.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 21 January 2017. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question (3 October 2000; 17 January 2017)

7863rd meeting, held on 17 January 2017.

The situation in Mali (4 April 2012; 18 January 2017)

7864th meeting, held on 18 January 2017.

Non-proliferation (29 March 2006; 18 January 2017)

7865th meeting, held on 18 January 2017.

Peace consolidation in West Africa (9 August 2006; 20 January 2017)

7866th meeting, held on 19 January 2017; and 7868th meeting, held on 20 January 2017.

Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (10 September 2001; 20 January 2017)

7867th (closed) meeting, held on 20 January 2017.

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Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2017 is contained in document S/2017/10 and Corr.1.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 28 January 2017. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

The situation in Cyprus (27 December 1963; 26 January 2017)

7869th meeting, held on 26 January 2017.

The situation in the Middle East (24 October 1967; 26 January 2017)

7870th and 7871st meetings, both held on 26 January 2017.

The situation in the Central African Republic (6 August 1997; 27 January 2017)

7872nd meeting, held on 27 January 2017.

The situation in Somalia (17 March 1992; 27 January 2017)

7873rd meeting, held on 27 January 2017.

Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (10 September 2001; 27 January 2017)

7874th (closed) meeting, held on 27 January 2017.

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Security Council

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Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The following list sets out the items of which the Security Council is currently seized and which have been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the period from 1 January 2014 to 4 February 2017. The list indicates the date on which each item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the date of the most recent formal Council meeting held on that item.

1. Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (6 September 1946; 20 October 2015).
2. The situation in Cyprus (27 December 1963; 26 January 2017).
3. The situation in the Middle East (24 October 1967; 26 January 2017).
4. The situation concerning Western Sahara (20 October 1975; 29 April 2016).
5. United Nations peacekeeping operations (30 May 1990; 10 November 2016).
6. The situation in Liberia (22 January 1991; 23 December 2016).
7. The situation in Somalia (17 March 1992; 27 January 2017).
8. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (9 September 1992; 8 November 2016).
9. The question concerning Haiti (16 June 1993; 13 October 2016).
10. The situation in Burundi (25 October 1993; 29 July 2016).
11. The situation in Afghanistan (24 January 1994; 19 December 2016).
12. The situation in Sierra Leone (27 November 1995; 26 March 2014).

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13. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (29 February 1996; 19 December 2016).

14. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (29 February 1996; 8 December 2016).

15. The situation in the Great Lakes region (1 November 1996; 2 November 2016).

16. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (29 May 1997; 11 January 2017).

17. The situation in the Central African Republic (6 August 1997; 27 January 2017).

18. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) (31 March 1998; 16 November 2016).

19. Children and armed conflict (29 June 1998; 2 August 2016).

20. The situation in Guinea-Bissau (6 November 1998; 30 August 2016).

21. Protection of civilians in armed conflict (12 February 1999; 28 September 2016).

22. Small arms (24 September 1999; 22 May 2015).

23. General issues relating to sanctions (17 April 2000; 11 February 2016).

24. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question (3 October 2000; 17 January 2017).

25. Women and peace and security (24 October 2000; 25 October 2016).

26. Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice (31 October 2000; 26 October 2016).

27. Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (21 January 2001; 29 February 2016).

28. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (10 September 2001; 27 January 2017).

29. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (12 September 2001; 12 December 2016).

30. Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council (18 December 2002; 19 December 2016).

31. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire (20 December 2002; 28 April 2016).

32. Security Council mission (18 June 2003; 23 November 2016).

33. The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security (24 September 2003; 21 February 2014).

34. Central African region (24 November 2003; 7 December 2016).

35. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (22 April 2004; 15 December 2016).

36. Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (11 June 2004; 12 January 2017).

37. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace (26 May 2005; 28 July 2016).[1]

38. The situation concerning Iraq (31 May 2005; 2 February 2017).

39. Threats to international peace and security (14 September 2005; 19 December 2014).

40. Non-proliferation (29 March 2006; 18 January 2017).

41. Peace consolidation in West Africa (9 August 2006; 20 January 2017).

42. Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea (14 October 2006; 30 November 2016).

43. Maintenance of international peace and security (25 June 2007; 10 January 2017).

44. Peace and security in Africa (25 September 2007; 12 January 2017).

45. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security (6 November 2007; 18 November 2016).

46. Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) (27 August 2008; 31 August 2016).

47. The situation in Libya (22 February 2011; 13 December 2016).

48. The situation in Mali (4 April 2012; 18 January 2017).

49. Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136) (28 February 2014; 2 February 2017).

50. Letter dated 13 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/264) (13 April 2014; 17 February 2015).

51. The situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (22 December 2014; 9 December 2016).

[1] Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 21 June 2016 (S/2016/560), as from 22 June 2016 the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to peacebuilding and post-conflict peacebuilding under the agenda item entitled "Post-conflict peacebuilding" was subsumed under the item entitled "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace".

52. Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53) (25 January 2016; 11 January 2017).

The following list sets out those items of which the Security Council was seized that have not been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the period from 1 January 2014 to 4 February 2017. The list indicates the date on which each item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the date of the most recent formal Council meeting held on that item.

53. The India-Pakistan question (6 January 1948; 5 November 1965).

54. The Hyderabad question (16 September 1948; 24 May 1949).

55. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (21 February 1958; 21 February 1958).

56. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (18 July 1960; 5 January 1961).

57. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (4 January 1961; 5 January 1961).

58. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (4 December 1971; 27 December 1971).

59. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (9 December 1971; 9 December 1971).

60. Complaint by Cuba (17 September 1973; 18 September 1973).

61. The situation between Iran and Iraq (26 September 1980; 31 January 1991).

62. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (2 October 1985; 4 October 1985).

63. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (21 April 1988; 25 April 1988).

64. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (9 February 1990; 9 February 1990).

65. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (2 August 1990; 27 June 2013).

66. The situation in Georgia (8 October 1992; 15 June 2009).

67. Briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (10 November 2000; 8 January 2009).

68. The situation in Myanmar (15 September 2006; 13 July 2009).

Set out below are the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 4 February 2017. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal Council meeting held on that item.

The situation concerning Iraq (31 May 2005; 2 February 2017)

7875th meeting, held on 2 February 2017.

Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136) (28 February 2014; 2 February 2017)

7876th meeting, held on 2 February 2017.

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Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 6 February 2017 is contained in document S/2017/10/Add.5.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 11 February 2017. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (12 September 2001; 7 February 2017)

7877th meeting, held on 7 February 2017.

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (11 June 2004; 8 February 2017)

7878th meeting, held on 8 February 2017.

The situation in Libya (22 February 2011; 8 February 2017)

7879th meeting, held on 8 February 2017.

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire (20 December 2002; 8 February 2017)

7880th meeting, held on 8 February 2017.

The situation in Somalia (17 March 1992; 10 February 2017)

7881st meeting, held on 10 February 2017.

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Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 4 February 2017 is contained in document S/2017/10/Add.5.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 18 February 2017. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (12 September 2001; 13 February 2017)

7882nd meeting, held on 13 February 2017.

The situation in Guinea-Bissau (6 November 1998; 14 February 2017)

7883rd meeting, held on 14 February 2017.

The situation in the Central African Republic (6 August 1997; 15 February 2017)

7884th meeting, held on 15 February 2017.

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question (3 October 2000; 16 February 2017)

7885th meeting, held on 16 February 2017.

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